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Cuckfield Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

For the Year 1945.

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD.

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1945.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.97, as compared with 13.43 for the previous year and with 11.4 for England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality Rate is 32.58.

No deaths occurred during the year from Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria has been carried out energetically throughout the year with results at 31st December, 1945, as follows:—

		1-5 years.	5-15 years.
Number of children	.. ..	1,616	2,998
Number immunised	.. ..	1,537	2,932
Percentage immunised	.. ..	95	98

Of the twenty-two elementary schools, ten show 100 per cent. immunised and nine 99 per cent. It is a remarkable fact that out of 1,811 elementary school children only 15 have not been immunised—showing that the great majority of parents will accept immunisation if properly approached and if the facilities are accessible. The attitude of the parents towards immunisation has definitely improved during the year, and the increasing rarity of any local discomfort following the injection is, I feel sure, playing an important part in the success of the scheme.

Negotiations are in progress with the heads of all private schools in the area with a view to establishing and maintaining an accurate immunisation record of all pupils under fifteen years, on the same system as that employed for elementary schools.

The figures for private schools at the end of the current year are:—

Number of children	.. ..	991
Number immunised	.. ..	949
Percentage immunised	.. ..	96

In September Miss Dean joined the regular staff as immunisation Clerk for the Cuckfield Urban, Burgess Hill Urban and this district, and has proved an invaluable addition. The keeping of adequate records appertaining to "under fives," school children and expectant mothers, notifications of clinics and home visits, and attendance at clinics throughout the three districts constitutes a full-time undertaking. Particular attention is being paid to Schick-testing, both after the original course and again at 5 years of age when the child goes to school, each test calling for two visits. A start has also been made in the re-testing of children at 10 years of age at the larger schools in the area, and this is being continued during the present year. We have found that some of these children have reverted to the Schick positive condition, bearing out our previous findings that a number of children lose their immunity over a period of years, which we found varied from 4 per cent. after two years to 18 per cent. after six years. At present the numbers are insufficient to draw proper conclusions, but the percentage after nine years is less than the 18 per cent. after six years, and it may well be that the toxin in the test carried out at 5 years of age was sufficient to stimulate the formation of anti-toxin in the same way as a "booster" dose of A.P.T. I take the view that whereas a negative Schick does not necessarily imply complete protection a positive reaction is definite evidence of lack of protection.

During the year 338 children were immunised and 779 Schick tested. There were no cases of diphtheria, in children, during the year.

In my last year's Report it was stated that an endeavour was to be made to protect infants from diphtheria during their first year, by testing expectant mothers at the fifth month of pregnancy and immunising those found to be Schick positive. By this means it was hoped that the immunity would be passed on to the infant. During the year sixty-three expectant mothers were tested, thirty-seven (58 per cent.) being positive, twenty-one (33 per cent.) being negative and five giving pseudo reactions. Of the positives and pseudos forty received a course of three injections of T.A.F. and thirty-one were subsequently tested, twenty-two being negative and nine being still positive. It is intended testing the infants at one year to see in how many instances the immunity has been passed on. As it is not thought that this immunity in the child would be of a lasting nature it is intended, after reading the test, to immunise those children irrespective of the result.

In cases where it was not possible to contact expectant mothers early in pregnancy a Schick test was carried out on those who were willing during the puerperium, with a view to determining whether there is any relation between the mother and child in respect of their reactions to the Schick test. The children will, of course, be tested at one year of age. The following table shows the results of the tests:—

Mothers tested at birth of child:

Number tested	..	..	297	
Number positive	..	..	160	54 per cent.
Number negative	..	..	108	36 per cent.
Pseudo reactions	..	..	29	10 per cent.

Of the positives: 7 stated they had had diphtheria when children.
4 had previously been immunised, but there was no record of a test having been done.

Of the negatives: 6 stated they had had diphtheria when children.
7 had previously been immunised, but there was no record of a test having been done.

Of the pseudos: 1 stated she had had diphtheria as a child.

Ante-natal tests :

Number tested	63
Number positive	37 58 per cent.
Number negative	21 33 per cent.
Pseudo reactions	5 9 per cent.

Of the positives and pseudos : Forty received the full course of 3 injections of T.A.F. Thirty-one of these were subsequently tested, nine being still positive and twenty-two negative.

NOTE.—A “Pseudo” means any perceptible reaction on the right arm.

It will be observed that the percentages of positives in both groups tested are similar, a considerably higher figure than obtains for adults in the cities of this country. This is, of course, explained by the absence of diphtheria in this area over a period of years.

The figures for the testing of mothers and expectant mothers relate to Cuckfield Rural and Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts.

My best thanks are due to Dr. Duke, who carried out all the Schick testing and gave the majority of the inoculations and it is principally due to his efforts and those of Miss Dean that such excellent results have been obtained.

The notification rate is .04 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .46 for England and Wales.

SCABIES.

Scabies was made notifiable in 1943, and this has proved to be of great assistance in dealing with the disease. Treatment centres were established in Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill, and the great majority of cases were treated at these centres together with all contacts. One hundred and forty-five cases occurred during the year, practically the same number as in 1944, but the type of case now seen is much less severe than in previous years owing to the general practitioners and the general public being more familiar with the symptoms of the disease. Before the advent of evacuation scabies was practically, if not wholly, non-existent in this district.

HOUSING.

Excellent progress was made in carrying out the housing survey during the year, 1,245 houses being recorded. Every recorded house was thoroughly examined, all sanitary defects and disrepair being entered on an inspection sheet, together with a description of the house and sketch plan. Each house was placed in a category according to its state of unfitness, and the following table shows the position at 31st December, 1945 :—

Category 1	Fit in all respects	38
Category 2	Minor defects	72
Category 3	Major defects, but repairable at reasonable cost	906
*Category 4	Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	334
Category 5	Unfit, and beyond repair at reasonable cost	468
		<hr/> 1,484 <hr/>

* Number included in other categories.

It will be observed that very few houses were placed in categories 1 and 2, the reason being because the Ministry requested Rural District Councils to leave from the present survey houses likely to be fit or to have minor defects only.

The most common sanitary defect found was penetrating and rising dampness of walls, the majority of the houses being old with nine-inch solid walls and lacking in a damp-proof course. Damp brick floors was another common defect, and one can say that dampness was complained of by the housewives more than anything else. Rheumatism and respiratory affections occur much more frequently in people who live in damp houses, so it is hoped the time is not too far distant when the occupants of "category 5" houses can be rehoused in new houses, and "category 3" houses rendered fit. The next most common defect was inadequate lighting and ventilation, the windows being too small and too low down to light the room adequately. This defect is not only prejudicial to health but is a source of irritation to the housewife, who cannot see to carry out her housework properly, preparing food, washing up, etc. Another unsatisfactory feature in many houses, more especially in the smaller villages, was the non-accessibility of the sanitary convenience, situated in many instances at the bottom of the garden 40 to 50 feet from the back door and approached by a non-paved path. The problem of water supply is not a large one in this district, 90 per cent. of the houses having water laid on by means of pipes, but there are still a number of houses where the occupants have to obtain their water from wells which may be up to 80 feet in depth and all water has to be drawn up by means of pail and windlass.

WATER SUPPLY.

This district is in an excellent position with regard to piped water supplies, 90 per cent. of the houses having such a supply. With the exception of 40 houses, which are supplied by standpipes, all are supplied direct to the houses.

Monthly samples of water are taken for bacteriological analyses from the main supplies, namely, East Surrey Water Company, Worth Park, Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board, Burgess Hill Water Company and Brighton Corporation. Quarterly samples are taken from Fulking and Poynings. All samples were found to be satisfactory. All the above supplies are chlorinated.

The Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, provides for grants to Rural District Councils for the extension of piped supplies to groups of houses and schools, and it is hoped that advantage of this provision will be taken in the near future to extend the mains to several groups of houses throughout the district. A report was submitted to the Council on the groups of houses in most urgent need of piped water supplies.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The district is not so well situated as regards sewage disposal, several villages or hamlets being without main drainage, with the result that nuisances have been serious during the past six years. The areas concerned are Bolney, Three Bridges, Horsted Keynes, Scaynes Hill, Albourne and the parishes of Cuckfield Rural and Slaugham. The parish of Bolney is being dealt with during the present year, and schemes for the other parishes should be proceeded with as soon as circumstances permit.

MILK SUPPLY.

Since 1938 there has been a steady increase in the number of dairy farms producing tuberculin tested milk, the number having risen from 8 in 1938 to 30 at the present time. It is hoped that the number will continue to increase as the ultimate goal is for every producer to be producing this type of milk which is free from tubercle bacilli and of a high bacterial standard. During the year 233 samples of milk were taken for biological examination; two were reported to be positive, the offending cows being found and eliminated.

The table on page 20 gives the position at 31st December, 1945, with regard to the milk supplies to the elementary schools in this district. As will be seen, only eight schools are receiving either tuberculin tested or pasteurised milk. This department is co-operating with the County Health Department with a view to obtaining this type of milk in the remaining schools. In my opinion every school should have a tuberculin tested or pasteurised supply. Quarterly samples of milk were taken for biological examination from the ordinary and accredited supplies.

I am indebted to Mr. Jones, senior sanitary inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for his assistance in compiling this report, and to the other members of the staff, and in particular to Miss Everson, my chief clerk.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Area of District in acres	74,360
Population estimated to middle of year	25,600
Rateable Value	£207,852
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£835 6s.
Density of Population (persons per acre)	0.34
Number of Houses	7,847
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.59
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.97
Infantile Mortality Rate	32.58

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					MALES.	FEMALES.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	..	—		
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	..	—		
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	..	—		
4.	Whooping Cough	—	..	—		
5.	Diphtheria	—	..	—		
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	..	5		
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	..	1		
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	..	—		
9.	Influenza	1	..	—		
10.	Measles	—	..	—		
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	..	—		
12.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	..	—		
13.	Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (male), Uterus (female)	4	..	1		
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	..	6		
15.	Cancer of Breast	—	..	6		
16.	Cancer of all other Sites	18	..	20		
17.	Diabetes	—	..	1		
18.	Intra. Cran. Vasc. Lesions	18	..	27		
19.	Heart Disease	50	..	59		
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	..	3		
21.	Bronchitis	5	..	9		
22.	Pneumonia	4	..	4		
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	..	4		
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	..	1		
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	..	1		
26.	Appendicitis	—	..	—		
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	2	..	8		
28.	Nephritis	6	..	1		
29.	Puerperal and Post Abor. Sepsis	—	..	1		
30.	Other Maternal Causes	—	..	—		
31.	Premature Birth	1	..	—		
32.	Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	4	..	—		
33.	Suicide	2	..	1		
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	3	..	—		
35.	Other Violent Causes	3	..	3		
36.	All Other Causes	9	..	15		
Totals					155	177

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY During the Year 1945 (Provisional Figures).

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Small-pox	Measles	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	—	0.02	5.6	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	—	0.02	7.8	54
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	—	0.02	4.5	43
London	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	—	0.01	7.6	53
Cuckfield Rural	15.59	0.35	12.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	7.52	32.58

Puerperal

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows:—Per 1,000 Total Births

Sepsis.	0.24	Others.	1.22	Total.	1.46
The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Cuckfield Rural District are as follows	2.50	Nil.	Nil.		2.50

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births and Birth Rate.

The following Table shows the Births registered for the year 1945:—

			<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	181	..	177	..	358
Illegitimate	..	..	19	..	22	..	41
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..		200	..	199	..	399
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

This gives a rate of 15.59 per 1,000 population.

			<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Total Stillbirths	..		8	..	5	..	13
Legitimate	..		5	..	4	..	9
Illegitimate	..		3	..	1	..	4

Deaths and Death Rate.

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1945:—

<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
155	..	177	..	332

This gives a mortality rate of 12.97 per 1,000 population.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 37 bacteriological and 16 chemical samples were taken for analysis from the six public water supplies, all of which are treated. All samples were taken of the water going into supply.

The public supplies serving the area have been satisfactory in quality and quantity, and none of these supplies have plumbo solvent action.

The number of dwellinghouses supplied from Public Mains:—

(a) Direct to the houses	..	..	..	6,928
(b) By means of standpipes	..	..	..	40
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	6,968
				<hr/>

Eighteen samples for bacteriological and nine for chemical examinations were taken from private supplies, and of this number 6 were unfit, supplying 27 cottages. At the end of the year 2 cottages still had an unfit supply. Statutory action under the Water Act, 1945, was taken with regard to 4 cottages.

2. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total number of Inspections made under the Public Health and							
Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Infectious Diseases—Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	414
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Number of Visits in connection with Housing Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,778
„ to Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
„ to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
„ to Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
„ to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,756

3. MILK SUPPLY.

There are 273 milk producers on the register, and of these 27 also retail milk within the area ; of the former, 166 employ steam as a means of sterilising utensils.

During the year 320 visits were made to Dairy Farms and Retail Dairies, and 263 samples were taken for Bacteriological and 233 for Biological examinations.

Bacteriological Samples.

All milks were tested to the Accredited standard, and of the 263 examined, 24 failed to reach this standard and of these, 12 were Designated Milks and 4 from retailers situated outside the area of this Authority. Of the milks failing to satisfy the test, 19 failed in both B. Coli and Methylene Blue, the remaining 5 failing in the Coli test.

The general standard of milk production was satisfactory, the majority of the samples being taken from producers of non-designated milks.

Three samples of pasteurised milk were taken and found satisfactory.

The following table shows the results over the past 12 years :—

Year.	Number taken.	Failing to pass the prescribed tests.	Approximate percentage.
1945	263	24	9.00
1944	262	40	15.40
1943	243	25	10.00
1942	94	12	12.50
1941	88	16	18.00
1940	81	25	30.80
1939	314	97	31.00
1938	455	135	34.00
1937	223	91	40.00
1936	194	23	11.00
1935	55	25	45.00
1934	26	13	50.00
Totals ..	2,298	526	23

It will be seen from the above table that steady progress has been made over the past 12 years, and that the war years, in particular from 1941 onwards, are amongst the best over the period under review. Bearing in mind the difficulties under which producers were working, black-out, shortage of labour and general unsettlement due to enemy activity, they performed an admirable work in producing a product with so few unsatisfactory samples.

Biological Samples.

During the year 233 samples were taken ; of this number 2 were positive, and following clinical examination three cows were found to have active tuberculosis.

The following is a summary of the samples taken over the past 12 years :—

Year.	Number taken.	Number Positive.
1945	233	2
1944	208	3
1943	117	4
1942	49	4
1941	3	—
1940	33	—
1939	12	—
1938	12	—
1937	32	—
1936	—	—
1935	15	—
1934	9	—
Totals ..	723	13

It will be seen that out of 723 samples, 13 or approximately 2 per cent. were found to be positive. It must be appreciated that the above samples were taken from individual and not from bulked supplies, thus eliminating an infected supply which could quite well have been the cause of infecting a large quantity of milk in any process of bulking.

General.

During the year twenty-three applications for registration were received and granted.

The following Table illustrates the position in each parish of the means of sterilisation, type of producer and source of water supply :—

Area.	Steam	Boiling Water	Accredited Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Ordinary Milk	Water	
						Mains	Springs and Wells
Albourne	10	—	5	1	4	9	1
Ardingly	6	2	3	1	4	7	1
Balcombe	10	13	4	2	17	20	3
Bolney	8	5	3	1	9	12	1
Clayton	5	1	2	—	4	6	—
Cuckfield Rural	26	13	11	7	21	36	3
Fulking	3	1	2	1	1	2	2
Horsted Keynes	7	7	—	3	11	13	1
Hurstpierpoint	25	4	13	4	12	27	2
Keymer	2	1	2	—	1	3	—
Lindfield	11	14	7	2	16	20	5
Newtimber	3	1	3	—	1	—	4
Pyecombe	2	2	2	—	2	4	—
Poynings	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Slaugham	14	10	3	2	19	22	2
Twineham	5	3	2	1	5	8	—
West Hoathly	14	7	9	3	9	17	4
Worth	13	23	7	2	27	32	4
Total ..	166	107	80	30	163	238	35

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council :—

Retailers :	Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	1
	Accredited	..	..	..	1
	Pasteurised (Supplementary)	..	..	..	1

4. ICE CREAM.

Five applications were received for registration for the sale, and two for the manufacture and sale, of ice cream, all being granted.

5. INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Throughout the year assistance has been given in the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughterhouse, and during the year the following foodstuffs were condemned at retailers' premises :—

Tinned Goods.

Meats	129	tins
Fish	85	„
Milk	4	„
Jam	8	„
Miscellaneous ..	15	„

Other Foods.

Meats	370 lbs.
Cheese	11 "
Bacon	15 "
Confectionery	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Weight	404 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

HOUSING.

During the year a considerable amount of time was given to the continuance of the Survey as authorised in Circular 64/44 and the Third Report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

There are 7,847 houses in this district, and it is now estimated that approximately 2,500 houses would be required to be inspected. During the year ending 31st December, 1945, 1,245 houses were recorded in detail and a further 1,803 visited but not recorded.

The following table shows the categories from the start of the Survey up to 31st December, 1945, into which houses were placed, together with the parishes concerned.

Parish.	Categories.					Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Albourne	22	10	27	18	24	83
Newtimber	4	1	24	25	5	34
Pyecombe	11	18	13	14	11	53
Fulking	16	13	15	12	17	61
Poynings	3	7	28	13	28	66
Hurstpierpoint	291	96	161	54	125	673
Clayton	91	10	18	13	3	122
Keymer	179	35	57	11	34	305
Bolney	53	38	70	34	33	194
Cuckfield Rural	112	85	95	38	61	353
Lindfield Rural	25	—	23	4	9	57
West Hoathly	56	63	104	62	47	270
Worth	593	139	271	36	71	1074
Totals	1456	515	906	334	468	3345

From the above table it will be seen that out of 3,345 houses, 906, or just over one in four, are in need of extensive works of repair and improvement, whilst 468, or approximately one in eight, are in such a state of disrepair as to be incapable of being remedied at a reasonable cost. The chief defects encountered were dampness, inadequate lighting and ventilation, inadequate heights of rooms and general disrepair.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Seven applications were received, and licences granted.

INFESTATION

During the year five cottages were found to be infested with bugs and six with fleas, all of which were treated, that for bugs being by hydrogen cyanide.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Total.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	46	35	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Pneumonia	11	—	—
Erysipelas	6	3	—
Dysentery	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	—
Measles	231	3	—
Whooping Cough	24	—	—
Totals	322	44	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population.

Notifications.	England and Wales.	Cuckfield Rural.
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.89	1.48
Whooping Cough	1.64	0.94
Diphtheria	0.46	0.04
Erysipelas	0.25	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	9.02
Pneumonia	0.87	0.43

Parish.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scabies	Totals.
Albourne	4	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	1	30
Ardingly	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
Balcombe	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Bolney	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	8
Clayton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cuckfield Rural ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	17	2	1	21
Fulking	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Handcross	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Horsted Keynes ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Hurstpierpoint ..	5	1	3	1	—	1	14	4	7	36
Keymer	2	—	4	1	—	—	40	11	1	59
Lindfield Rural ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	43	—	—	45
Newtimber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poynings	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyecombe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Slaugham	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Twineham	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
West Hoathly ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	11	33
Worth	20	—	1	2	1	—	42	3	11	80
Totals ..	46	1	11	6	1	2	231	24	33	355

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	3	2	23	9	4	—	2	1	—	46
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Measles	2	10	23	9	18	123	33	4	2	6	1	—	231
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	4	2	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
Scabies	—	—	2	2	—	7	6	6	6	1	2	1	33
Totals ..	4	11	31	16	21	167	49	15	11	14	9	7	355

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1945.

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Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
15 - 25	4	6	-	1	-	2	-	-
25 - 35	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	4	4	1	-	2	1	-	-
45 - 55	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	16	15	3	3	6	5	-	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Table showing percentage of children immunised in areas and schools.
Nurses' Areas—Children 1-5 years of Age.

	<i>Number on Roll.</i>	<i>Number Immunised.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Copthorne	136	134	99
Handcross-Slaugham	99	97	99
Ardingly	81	79	98
Three Bridges	162	155	97
Crawley Down-Turners Hill	141	136	96
Hurstpierpoint-Albourne	183	175	96
Scaynes Hill-Lindfield Rural	109	105	96
*West Hoathly	106	103	96
Hassocks	165	157	95
Poynings-Pyecombe	54	50	93
*Cuckfield Rural	72	67	93
Balcombe	124	114	92
Bolney-Sayers Common	111	100	90
Horsted Keynes	73	65	89
Totals	1,616	1,537	95
Elementary Schools.			
Albourne	28	28	100
Ardingly	54	54	100
Copthorne	114	114	100
Crawley Down	71	71	100
Handcross	78	78	100
Hassocks	160	160	100
Pyecombe	18	18	100
Poynings	33	33	100
Sayers Common	35	35	100
Twineham	22	22	100
Balcombe	106	105	99
Bolney	83	82	99
Horsted Keynes	78	77	99
Hurstpierpoint Senior	163	162	99
Hurstpierpoint Junior	176	174	99
Turners Hill	84	83	99
West Hoathly	86	85	99
Worth	74	73	99
Worth and Three Bridges Junior	198	196	99
Scaynes Hill	41	40	98
*Staplefield	55	54	98
Slaugham-Warninglid	54	52	96
	1,811	1,796	99
Private Schools	991	949	96
Children 5-15 years not on any roll	196	187	95
Total	2,998	2,932	98

* Have no refusals but cannot be included in the 100 per cent. category as there are some children "awaiting first injection."

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Appended below are details of cases admitted to the Hospital during the year :—

Disease.	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Service Cases	Total
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria Laryngeal	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheric Paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria Observation	1	—	—	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever	30	14	4	1	1	50
Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Streptococcal Throat	—	1	1	—	—	2
Mumps	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	2	4	—	1	1	8
Measles and Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles and Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chicken-pox and Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Observation Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rubella	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	3
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	1
Vincent's Angina	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Infantile Paralysis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cellulitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1
Observation Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	42	22	10	11	10	95

MILK SUPPLIES TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Type of Supply.
Pyecombe	Accredited
Poynings	Pasteurised
Albourne	Ordinary
Twineham	Pasteurised
Bolney	Ordinary
Sayers Common	Ordinary
Hurstpierpoint	Pasteurised
Hassocks	Pasteurised
Warninglid	Accredited
Handcross	Accredited
Staplefield	Accredited
Balcombe	Ordinary
Scaynes Hill	Tuberculin Tested
Ardingly	Ordinary
Horsted Keynes	Accredited
West Hoathly	Accredited
Turners Hill	Ordinary
Crawley Down	Ordinary
Copthorne	Pasteurised
Pound Hill	Pasteurised
Three Bridges	Pasteurised